FBIS

DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 026 *7 February 1983*

ARGENTINA

Bignone on Criticisms, Multiparty Document B 1
Beagle Delegates Called Home From Rome B 1
GALA Claims Responsibility for Bombing B 1
LA NACION Scores U.S. 'Interventionist Spirit' [2 Feb] B 2

BOLIVIA

Roncal on Barbie's Expulsion to France C 1
Argentine Montonero Leader Attends Meeting C 1

COLOMBIA

Appointment of New U.S. Envoy Draws Reaction F 1
Lloreda Foresees No Problem F 1
Dailies Score Tambs F 1
Emergency Plan To Aid Tidal Wave, Flood Victims F 1

PARAGUAY

State of Siege Lifted To Allow Elections H 1
Election Returns Indicate Stroessner Victory H 1
Colorado Party Reports Victory H 1
14 Political Leaders Refused Entry into Country H 1
Further on Thwarted Return H 2
Leaders Back in Argentina H 3

PERU

Press Secretariat on Foreign Activist Clergymen J 1
[EXPRESO 26 Jan]

MEXICO

Navy Patrol Boat Captures U.S. Shrimp Boat M 1
Deputy Foreign Secretary Criticizes 'Big Pine' M 1
Mexico Reacts to OPEC Charges on Oil Price Drop M 1

PANAMA

Paredes Meets With U.S. Envoy Kirkpartick N 1
De La Espriella Meets With Honduras' Paz Barnica N 1

CENTRAL AMERICA

BELIZE

Price Stresses Sovereignty Over Sapodilla Keys P 1
George Price Presents $194.6 Million Budget P 1

COSTA RICA

Monge Inaugurates Information Secretariat P 2
[LA NACION 29 Jan]
President Monge Addresses Nation on Problems P 2
Salvadoran Foreign Minister Pays Short Visit P 4
Kirkpatrick Talks About Objectives of Trip P 5
Monge To Meet With De La Espriella 11 March P 5
Committee To Provide List of Prisoners in Cuba P 6

EL SALVADOR

Army Destroys Radio Venceremos Repeater Station P 6
[EL DIARIO DE HOY 4 Feb]
Armed Forces Launch Action To Recover La Reina P 6
Town Recovered; Bridge Attacked P 7
[EL DIARIO DE HOY 5 Feb]
Radio Venceremos Reports on FMLN Activities P 7
Attack on Ilopango Air Base P 7
La Reina Seized P 7
Attack Near Suchitoto P 8
Sociedad Attacked P 8
Wounded U.S. Adviser Reported P 8
Charge Against State Department P 9
Havana Reports Pentagon Recommends More Aid P 9

GUATEMALA

Government Offers Help For Refugees To Return P 10
More on Refugee Issue P 10
Police Demand 'Full Support' in War on Drugs P 11

HONDURAS

Government Issues Kirkpatrick Visit Communique P 11
Nicaragua Again Proposes Joint Border Vigilance P 12
President Says Military Exercises Not Aggressive P 12
Argentine Diplomat Sees No Threat P 14

NICARAGUA

Government Suggests Joint Patrolling of Border [Havana] P 14
Ministry Reports 58 Invaders Killed in Clash P 14
Atlantic Coast Minister Cites Border Clashes P 15
More on Clashes P 15
Radio 15 September Reports on Junta Activities P 16
FSLN Divided Over Elections P 16
'Missing Persons' Cited P 17
12,000 Cubans To Arrive P 17
Voice of Free Nicaragua Reports on Junta Activities P 18
Democratic Solution Outlined P 18
'Occupation Army' Crimes Charged P 18
Radio Miskus Reports on Junta Activities P 19
Sandinist Garrison Status P 19
Mercenaries Attack Indian Community P 20
Increased Hours of Transmission P 20

BIGNONE ON CRITICISMS, MULTIPARTY DOCUMENT

PY051932 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1900 GMT 4 Feb 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 4 Feb (TELAM) -- President Reynaldo Bignone stated today that criticism of the government is no longer simple criticism, adding that this does not contribute to a better transition toward the institutional normalization that we all desire. This afternoon, President Bignone traveled to the presidential villa in Chapadmalal to take a short rest.

Bignone stated that the issue is not that criticizing the government does not help, because there should always be criticism. What really does not help is that the criticism is not aimed at helping to redress something, adopt a new idea or mark a new path. As for the Multiparty Group's recent document, Bignone stated that it deals with subjects that already are known to the public. He added that although the electoral timetable has not been officially released yet, it can be safely surmised from the present government's statements that the present government has less than 1 year to go, while the future government has 6 years of hard work ahead of it.

The president then expressed his hope that the future government will be able to fulfill its duties. For this reason, Bignone added, I would strongly recommend that we start learning some new and specific ideas and how they will be implemented. As for the call for a dialogue made to the political leaders, General Bignone stated that he will discuss this subject with the Interior Ministry next week. The president left at 1702 [2002 GMT] from the military base at Jorge Newbery metropolitan airport, where he was seen off by Col Eduardo Massa, commander of the base.

BEAGLE DELEGATES CALLED HOME FROM ROME

PY051913 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 5 Feb 83

["Text" of communique released by the Argentine Foreign Ministry on 5 February 1983]

[Text] In consequence of the death of his eminence Cardinal Antonio Samore, which is deeply lamented by the national government, the Foreign Ministry believes it necessary to hold a meeting to assess the progress of the mediation and its development up to now and its foreseeable evolution in the immediate future.

For this reason it has been decided to summon Ambassadors Carlos Alberto Ortiz de Rozas and Ricardo Etcheverry Boneo, who will travel to Buenos Aires for the meeting. On that occasion, the request submitted by Ambassador Ortiz de Rozas some time ago to be relieved, for personal reasons, from his duties as head of the mediation office will also be taken into consideration and the date of his definitive transfer will be set.

GALA CLAIMS RESPONSIBILITY FOR BOMBING

PY041847 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1603 GMT 4 Feb 83

[Text] Neuquen, 4 Feb (DYN) -- A self-styled armed Argentine Liberation Group [Grupo Armado de Liberacion Argentina -- GALA] today claimed responsibility for the attack carried out yesterday against a Justicialist Party cultural center.

The attack took place at dawn yesterday, when two bombs were thrown from a moving car. The bombs caused the shattering of several windows of the "Arturo Jaaureche" cultural center and of an adjacent store.

GALA pamphlets found a few meters from the building claimed the group's responsibility for the attack.

LA NACION SCORES U.S. 'INTERVENTIONIST SPIRIT'

PY041714 Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 2 Feb 83 p 1 2d section

[Editorial: "Argentina's Position Abroad"]

[Text] The briefness of their visit, the general meetings with political leaders at U.S. Ambassador Schlaudeman's residence, and another one with a large number of politicians and union leaders at Argentine diplomat Lucio Garcia del Solar's residence, probably made it more difficult for the three U.S. democratic legislators to form an objective impression of our country. The mission headed by Representative Michael Barnes and made up of Barbara Mikulsky and David Bonier also held a meeting with representatives of the mothers and grandmothers of the Plaza de Mayo groups, and of the Center for Legal and Social Studies (CELS) that groups lawyers defending missing persons.

No matter how sincere they may be in their objectives, under these circumstances the visitors assume the function of supervisors similar to groups from other countries and organizations they have visited our country. Argentina cannot be exposed to the temporary impression of foreign supervisors who do not always receive objective information, particularly when it comes from the opposition to a de facto regime in the last stage before a change of government.

The legislative commission that visited us will draft and submit a report to the U.S. Congress and it is obvious that inexact information obtained from not always representative or objective sources will lack the authority and objectivity that are necessary to arrive at a calm, prudent and accurate judgment.

Argentina should let its voice be heard more frequently at international forums and in foreign ministries so that its problems, concerns and plans at all levels may be known -- of course on a reciprocal basis -- without it being necessary for foreign visitors to assume the role of judges armed with arguments that may be supplied to them by interested or biased parties. Of course this means that the Constitution must be in force and that mistakes should not be denied so they can be corrected whenever necessary.

Although a cordial one, the visit of U.S. legislators cannot please the public just as no other nation of the Americas, including the United States, would be pleased if Argentina were to investigate the domestic affairs of any country and later issues its opinion on the issue. Friends will be welcomed whenever they come without any prejudice, when they come to gather objective information from all national sectors and without an interventionist spirit, something which is contradictory to the international principles of the right to sovereignity and self-determination.

RONCAL ON BARBIE'S EXPULSION TO FRANCE

PY051921 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 5 FEb 83

[Excerpts] The former Nazi war criminal Klaus Barbie has been expelled from the country and will arrive in Paris, France, at 1600 today. The sinister individual who has been in this country since 1962 left Bolivia at 2235 last night in a Bolivian military plane. The operation was prepared by the Interior Ministry after a tense delay of almost 24 hours. Klaus Altmann, or Klaus Barbie, was under detention in San Pedro Prison until 2105.

At that time a press conference was being held in the interior minister's office to provide details of Klaus Barbie's expulsion. This is (Jaime Rivero) reporting on the press conference:

[Begin (Rivero) recording] from the the interior, migration and justice minister's office:

Interior Minister Mario Roncal Antezana has just given a press conference to national and foreign newsmen, officially announcing that the citizen Klaus Barbie has been expelled from the country. Klaus Barbie is just now aboard a direct flight to France, which has been the only country that has agreed to receive him in his condition as an expelled person. The citizen Klaus Barbie made a statement before he was expelled by which it could be verified that he had obtained his Bolivian citizenship in a fraudulent way.

During the interior minister's press conference, which has just finished, the newsmen asked a number of questions, but the minister said that for security reasons he could not give any further details. He only announced that Klaus Barbie was just then going to France by a special flight and that hc was expected in that country about noon tomorrow. The minister did not give any details about stopovers the plane would make before arriving in Europe.

He stated that Klaus Altmann is accompanied on the plane by two national guard officers and a doctor who is to care for the health of the expelled person. According to the legal justification of the Interior Ministry, the expulsion is based on the fact that the citizen Klaus Barbie used forged documents to obtain Bolivian citizenship. He is now simply recognized as Klaus Barbie. France is the only European country which has agreed to receive him in his condition of expelled person. The FRG had requested his extradition but did not wish to receive the controversial citizen Klaus Barbie as an expelled person. [end recording]

ARGENTINE MONTONERO LEADER ATTENDS MEETING

PY041800 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1425 GMT 4 Feb 83

[Text] La Paz, 4 Feb (TELAM) -- Diplomatic sources revealed today that Ricardo Armando Obregon Cano, leader of the Argentine group the Montoneros, participated in a meeting of Latin American political parties held here between 28 and 30 January 1983. The meeting was sponsored by the Bolivian National Revolutionary Movement of the Left, the sources stated.

They added that representatives of the Intransigence and Mobilization [Intransigencia and Movilizacion] faction of the Justicialist Party, which is led by former senator Vicente Leonidas Saadi, and of the Intransigent Party, were present at the meeting. Leaders of the Ecuadorean Nationalist Revolutionary Party and of the Bolivian Communist Party were reportedly present also, the sources added.

APPOINTMENT OF NEW U.S. ENVOY DRAWS REACTION

Lloreda Foresees No Problem

PA041511 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 4 Feb 83

[Text] Bogota -- Foreign Minister Rodrigo Lloreda Caicedo has ruled out any possibility of complications between the Colombian and U.S. Governments over the naming of Lewis Arthur Tambs as U.S. ambassador to Colombia because he is regarded as being opposed to President Betancur's views on Latin America.

Answering a question from CARACOL, Lloreda said the ambassador of any country accredited to Bogota does not have to share the ideology of the policies of the Colombian Government. He announced that the Colombian Foreign Ministry cannot cast vetoes on ideological grounds and added that, if this were the case, we would have problems with many ambassadors who do not share the view of President Betancur.

He would be the ambassador of the United States, not of President Betancur. I feel to discuss a diplomat's views would be a lack of respect for a country's freedom to choose its representatives, Lloreda said.

Tambs is having trouble getting approval from the U.S. Congress as ambassador to Bogota because he has referred to Latin American nations in disparaging terms.

Dailies Score Tambs

PA051835 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 5 Feb 83

[Text] Bogota -- The appointment of Lewis Tambs as U.S. ambassador to Colombia continues to be rejected by various sectors of the nation, including the liberal newspapers EL TIEMPO and EL ESPECTADOR. The two newspapers coincided yesterday in pointing out that Tambs' appointment is both unwise and unfortunate, given that he is a dedicated enemy of the Nonaligned Movement, which Colombia hopes to join, an open anticommunist and a recalcitrant extreme rightist.

Great controvery was produced in the debate on his appointment in the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Democratic Senator Christopher Dodd criticized the appointment, noting Tambs' opposition to the Panama Canal treaties and his categorical opinions in favor of a military solution to the current Salvadoran situation.

EMERGENCY PLAN TO AID TIDAL WAVE, FLOOD VICTIMS

PA012256 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 1 Feb 83

[Text] Pasto, Colombia -- Departmental authorities here have implemented a new emergency plan to aid the hundreds who have been affected by the high tides [marejadas] currently being reported in Tumaco. People are concerned that the tides might strike again. Departmental Governmental Secretary (Edgar Cordoba Morales), the police and the civil defense decided on a number of special measures in the last few hours to evacuate residents from the coastal part of this port on the Pacific.

Some 50 houses and about 2,000 people have been affected by the worsening tidal waves and the [words indistinct] so far this year. For their part, health authorities have implemented several special programs to face the emergency, because epidemic outbreaks have already been reported, particularly typhoid fever.

STATE OF SIEGE LIFTED TO ALLOW ELECTIONS

PA061307 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0726 GMT 6 Feb 83

[By Jane Klima]

[Excerpts] Asuncion, 6 Feb (LATIN-REUTER) -- Paraguayan citizens will vote today in general elections that will surely confirm President Alfredo Stroessner in power amid special security measures to prevent the announced return to the country by a group of prominent exiled politicians.

Although the existing state of siege was lifted in this capital at midnight, Interior Minister Sabino Montanaro said last week that any attempt by politicians to reenter the country by plane or across the Argentine and Brazilian border sill be severely repressed.

The election begins at 0700 (1000 GMT) and will last until 1600 (1900 GMT). Election officials estimate that the returns from the small townships and cities of the interior will be the first reutnrs received because of the smaller number of electors involved. The initial returns will be announced at approximately 1900 (2200 GMT), although the total tally will not be known until tomorrow or Tuesday, they said.

ELECTION RETURNS INDICATE STROESSNER VICTORY

PY0/0021 [Editorial Report] Asuncion Domestic Service in Spanish at 2330 GMT reports the following:

"The elections have confirmed Army Gen Alfredo Stroessner as president of the republic for the constitutional period 1983-88."

Colorado Party Reports Victory

PY070119 [Editorial Report] Asuncion Domestic Service in Spanish at 0043 GMT on 7 February begins live coverage of a speech delivered by Colorado Party President Juan Ramon Chavez from Colorado Party headquarters in Asuncion.

Mr Chavez reports the Colorado Party victory, remarking that elections were held in an atmosphere of peace and respect for the law. He gives the following election returns: 919,533 votes for the Colorado Party, 58,076 votes for the Radical Liberal Party and 32,935 votes for the Liberal Party.

After expressing his gratitude to the different Colorado Party commissions, Mr Chavez ends his speech by shouting: "Long live the Colorado Party, long live General Stroessner."

14 POLITICAL LEADERS REFUSED ENTRY INTO COUNTRY

PY061432 Paris AFP in Spanish 1404 GMT 6 Feb 83

[Text] Asuncion, 6 Feb (AFP) -- Fourteen Paraguayan political leaders who tried to return were turned back at Asuncion airport, reliable sources told AFP.

The much-publicized "Operation Return" mounted by these figures who reside in Argentina did not materialize because the Paraguayan authorities had warned that they would not tolerate "any provocation" on the day of the general elections. Those opposition leaders are officially viewed in Paraguay as "traitors" and "subversives."

The aircraft transporting them was permitted to land normally at 1304 GMT to discharge regular passengers. After the police inspected the interior of the aircraft, the exiles were not allowed to disembark. They left for Argentina at 1345 GMT.

Newsmen had limited access to the airport installations and official information was systematically denied.

Strict security measures to prevent this or any other return through the borders were implemented days ago.

As in the previous year and with similar results, "Operation Return" allowed the exiles to make a public international denunciation of the Paraguayan regime, diplomatic observers noted.

Further on Thwarted Return

PY062048 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1910 GMT 6 Feb 83

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 6 Feb (NA) -- Paraguayan party leaders who make up a front which opposes General Stroessner were not allowed to disembark at the Asuncion airport today while general elections were being held in Paraguay.

Mopoco [Colorado Popular Movement] leader Miguel Gonzalez Casabianca, who acted as spokesman for the group of Paraguayan leaders upon thier return to Buenos Aires, told NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS that "several Paraguayan political police officers had traveled on the same plane" from Buenos Aires to Asuncion.

He explained that when the plan made a stopover in Corrientes, the plane's captain told them that he had received a message from the Paraguayan Government asking that the opposition leaders not be allowed to continue their trip. Casabianca said that the other passengers were allowed to disembark in Asuncion.

"We were not permitted to disembark," he went on, "and from the plane's door we were able to recognize many persons who had been tortured by the Paraguayan political police waiting at the airport."

He stressed that despite the fact that the state of siege was lifted for 24 hours -- due to the general elections -- the airport "was fully occupied by the police and the Army. We later learned that the Army had cordoned off an area with a radius of 5 km around the airport."

While in Asuncion, the opposition leaders sang the Paraguayan anthem at the plane's door while they waved a large Paraguayan flag.

In turn, Christian Democratic Patty leader Luis Alfonso Resck expressed his gratitude to the airliner's personnel. He wondered why Stroessner, "who is so sure of his electoral support, did not let us return to our country and instead sent so many police and army troops to the airport?"

In the general elections held in Paraguay today, Gen Alfredo Stroessner expects to be reelected for the seventh consecutive time after 29 years in office.

Resck reiterated that "state-sponsored terrorism has prevailed in my country for the last 29 years."

"Through state-sponsored terrorism," he concluded, "the government has persecuted, jailed and many times killed dissidents, and it has also fomented corruption, starvation and unemployment."

Leaders Back in Argentina

PY061850 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1730 GMT 6 Feb 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 6 Feb (NA) -- Political leaders of various Paraguayan parties that make up a front opposing President Alfredo Stroessner returned today to Buenos Aires after having been prevented from leaving the plane in their country.

The politicians of the Paraguayan National Accord left this morning from Jorge Newberry Airport on a regular flight to Asuncion. There they were prevented from landing by the Paraguayan political police and therefore returned to Buenos Aires this afternoon.

PRESS SECRETARIAT ON FOREIGN ACTIVIST CLERGYMEN

PY041324 Lima EXPRESO in Spanish 26 Jan 83 p 6

[Text] Police authorities have irrefutable evidence of the participation of some foreign clergymen in disruptive activities in different parts of Peru. The Press Secretariat of the Presidency of the Republic reports that this evidence will be put at the disposal of the church.

The Press Secretariat recalls that 30 clergymen were expelled from the Diocese of Callao 3 years ago on charges of causing social disorders. These activities led Callao Bishop Ricardo Durand Flores not to renew their authorization to carry out religious activities in Callao. The clergymen formed part of a group of 150 clergymen who escaped from the government imposed by General Augusto Pinochet after the overthrow of the Marxist regime of President Salvador Allende.

This group, called the "Calama" group, was made up of clergymen from the United States, Canada, Belgium, Sweden and other European countries, and preached the well-known "theology of liberation."

The press secretariat also states that the 150 clergymen fled from Chile along with thousands of Cuban advisers. After arriving in Peru, 30 of these clergymen settled in a populated neighborhood in Callao, where they built a luxurious home for themselves. "They inexplicably had thousands of dollars and could afford to spend lavishly," the note states.

Shortly after their arrival, the clergymen won all the posts at the local factories where they worked as welders, weavers and bricklayers. They also organized labor unions with Marxist leanings. According to the investigations conducted, the clergymen specialized in drawing up blueprints for subversion, organizing commandos and manufacturing all kinds of home-made bombs and other explosive devices. The investigative police expelled the clergymen from the country upon learning that they were clergymen disguised as workers.

The remaining 120 clergymen spread out over the country, settling in Arequipa, Cusco, Puno and Cajamarca, among other cities. They even actively participated with the extreme left in the elections for the Constituent Assembly. The Press Secretariat's communique states that "they even gave money to the peasants so that they would attend the meetings."

The Marxist clergymen have changed their tactics in the past few months. Although they stopped appearing in public, they were able to skillfully manipulate the union movement. Moreover, they distributed for their own purposes the supplies received from Caritas as well as other food and clothing donations from Catholic organizations and parishioners.

NAVY PATROL BOAT CAPTURES U.S. SHRIMP BOAT

PA051756 Paris AFP in Spanish 1615 GMT 5 Feb 83

[Text] Mexico City, 5 Feb (AFP) -- It was officially reported today that a Mexican Navy patrol captured a U.S. shrimp boat off the coast of Tamaulipas, in the north of the country.

The capture was made at early dawn, when the boat ("Black Cyclone") had cast its nets into the sea in an area less than 11 nautical miles off the Mexican coast. The boat had 800 lbs of shrimp in its hold.

DEPUTY FOREIGN SECRETARY CRITICIZES 'BIG PINE'

PA060148 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 5 Feb 83

[Text] Mexico City -- Mexican Deputy Foreign Secretary Victor Flores has said that the "Big Pine" joint U.S.-Honduran military maneuvers near the Nicaraguan border obstruct detente in an area that had become one of the main spots of tension in the world.

Flores said that the Central American problems will not be solved in a military way, and the generalization of the conflicts will end the chances for democracy and economic development in the region.

He added that in view of this difficult Central American situation, the Nicaraguan revolutionary government is willing to seriously discuss the problems that affect the stability of the region. Despite this willingness, the United States and Honduras are engaged in military maneuvers that might give grounds for a provocation that would start a war of unprecedented proportions.

MEXICO REACTS TO OPEC CHARGES ON OIL PRICE DROP

FL050210 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2352 GMT 4 Feb 83

[Excerpts] Mexico City, 4 Feb (NOTIMEX) -- Mexico today called on all petroleum-exporting countries to avoid futile talk and prevent a drop in oil prices. The Secretariat of Energy, Mines and Semistate Industry [SEMIP] and Pemex thus responded to statements attributed to OPEC Secretary General Marc Nan Nguema and released today by an international press agency.

According to the press agency, the OPEC leader said that Mexico, Great Britain and Norway were the parties responsible for the drop in oil prices. Mexican authorities rejected that notion today.

Mexico reiterated that its crude exports are destined to countries and companies with which it has signed contracts, and that Mexico's policy is not to sell crude on the free or spot markets. [SEMIP and Pemex] reiterated that Mexico will abstain from taking actions which may trigger a drop in oil prices and pointed out that Mexican officials had recently visited several oil-producing countries and never heard such claims.

PAREDES MEETS WITH U.S. ENVOY KIRKPATRICK

PA050436 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 2300 GMT 4 Feb 83

[Text] A broader review of the topics and matters discussed with Foreign Minister Amado and President de la Espriella as well as President Reagan's interest was apparently the reason for the luncheon meeting between Brig Gen Ruben Dario Paredes and U.S. Ambassador Jeane Kirkpatrick:

[Begin recording in progress] [Question] ...with Jeane Kirkpatrick?

[Paredes] There is no agenda; no particular subject will be discussed.

[Question] However, general, she mentioned that during her meeting with President de la Espriella, they discussed matters related to security, regarding the bilateral sand multilateral security probelms of Panama and the United States ... [Paredes interrupts]

[Answer] Definitely. We will surely discuss this matter. We are prepared to discuss any subject she brings up.

[Question] Why do you think she is visiting at this time?

[Answer] This is a healthy policy of .... [Paredes interrupts himself] How are you, Mr ambassador? ... a healthy policy of the U.S. Government of keeping in touch with the Panamanian Government, particularly regarding the canal, which is our main concern. [end recording]

In effect, Gen Ruben Dario Paredes, commander in chief of the National Guard met with Jeane J. Kirkpatrick, U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, supposedly to discuss various subjects of bilateral interest. The luncheon meeting was held at the residence of U.S. Ambassador to Panama Everett Briggs.

General Paredes arrived at the U.S. ambassador's home at 1245. He was accompanied by Col Marcos Justines and Foreign Minister Juan Jose Amado.

Neither the National Guard nor the U.S. Government has issued a communique on the subjects discussed.

DE LA ESPRIELLA MEETS WITH HONDURAS' PAZ BARNICA

PA051546 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2300 GMT 4 Feb 83

[Text] Panamanian President Ricardo de la Espriella today met with Honduran Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica at the Presidential Palace. After the meeting, the Honduran foreign secretary said:

[Begin recording] I was very pleased to talk clearly and frankly with President de la Espriella about subjects of mutual interest, bilateral matters, bilateral relations and ways to strengthen and invigorate them. We also analyzed the Central American situation very frankly and in detail. As you know, this situation of political and social convulsion is extremely difficult and requires the good faith and will that the Honduran Government has demonstrated in favor of dialogue and proper understanding. Above all, it requires the understanding of democratic governments that they must join efforts, purposes and ideals to contribute to the pacification of Central America, and to a peace based on justice, respect for the dignity of man and freedom. Panama and Honduras share these ideals and goals. [end recording]

BELIZE

PRICE STRESSES SOVEREIGNTY OVER SAPODILLA KEYS

PA052245 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1720 GMT 5 Feb 83

[Text] Belmopan, 5 Feb (ACAN-EFE) -- Belizean Prime Minister George Price today reiterated Belize's sovereignty over the "Sapodilla" Keys, which are also claimed by neighboring Honduras. He said that patrols will be ordered to prevent Honduran and Guatemalan fishing vessels from operating in the country's jurisdictional waters.

Opposition deputies Charles Wagner and Basilio Ah, recently expressed concern over what they called the "increasing illegal presence of Honduran and Guatemalan fishermen along the keys, hurting the Belizean fishing industry."

The subject was broached as a result of amendments to the Belizean fishing laws allowing Supreme Court justices to decide if fishing vessels and equipment should be confiscated when their owners violate Belizean laws. Belizean authorities have said that the amendments are aimed more against foriegn fishermen arrested in jurisdictional water than against native fishermen.

GEOPGE PRICE PRESENTS $194.6 MILLION BUDGET

FL050110 Belize City Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 5 Feb 83

[Text] Prime Minister and Minister of Finance George Price said that Belize is a large country with a small economy and that he must enlarge the economy for more production, more savings and more investments. He added that we must more, waste less and do away with all forms of counterproduction.

Prime Minister Price was presenting a budget of $194.6 million for the next financial year which begins on 1 April to the House of Representatives. In his budget speech, Mr Price said that the 1983-84 budget proposals are designed to reduce where possible government expenditures, to further control inflation, to encourage investments, to increase production and to provide the climate for a self-sustained goal.

The $194.6 million budget provides for increases in spending for defense, land reform, the purchase of farm machinery, investment and export promotions community projects and the further development of the infrastructure, including roads and buildings and other facilities. Quite a number of these projects are to be financed through economic cooperation programs with the United Kingdom, Canada, the EEC and the United States of America.

The house this morning also gave its approval for the introduction of certain tax measures to increase revenue by about $5 million. These tax measures include the increase in custom duties for consumer items, including eggs, liquors and firearms as well as on postal rate, air licenses, aviation fuels and on certain types of motor vehicles.

On the assumption that only the increase of custom duties on liquors is passed on to the consumers, alcoholic beverages should be increased by no more than 75 cents per bottle. Phonograph records produced by Belizean artists will be exempt for the payment of custom duties. Other tax measures were also introduced this morning.

A bill to amend the defense ordinance to provide for reserve units in the Belize defense force was introduced also; and the house gave its approval on an amendment to the fishing ordinance to provide for more protection in the fishing industry.

COSTA RICA

MONGE INAUGURATES INFORMATION SECRETARIAT

PA051545 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 29 Jan 83 p 4A

[Excerpts] On the occasion of the inauguration of the Information and Communications Secretariat offices, Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge Alvarez advocated the democratization of communications at both the national and international level.

Democratization

Monge Albarez said democratization, of communications would increase the people's access, assure their participation in the media and thus guarantee the conditions that allow a vast and fruitful dialogue.

Monge said the Information and Communications Secretariat is the state's instrument to carry out these policies in order to achieve much more active, free, pluralist and participatory communications.

According to Monge, this instrument is not a public relations office or an institution dedicated to improving the government's image. "The task we have assumed within the pledge of strengthening our democracy is to open new channels of communication in order to achieve more dynamic participation by the people in the political process," he explained.

Monge pointed out that one of the secretariat's main activities will be to counter the foreign misinformation campaign against the country. "As of today, it will be responsible for coordinating with the ministries and private and public institutions a program to project the country's reality abroad." According to the president, "we will defend ourselves with the truth and nothing but the truth."

PRESIDENT MONGE ADDRESSES NATION ON PROBLEMS

PA051318 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0213 GMT 3 Feb 83

[Address to the nation by Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge; place not given -- live or recorded]

[Excerpts] In order to be able to give us the support that we shall request for our social plans, the entire nation must be made aware of the magnitude of the primary problems that weigh upon our people, according to very serious figures that are recorded in a report from the Ministry of Planning and Economic Policy.

In 1980, the number of families under the poverty line -- that is, those that had no means of satisfying the basic needs of food, housing, clothing, health and education -- was 42 percent. In 1982, that number had increased to 71 percent. However, that is not all. While in 1980 the number of families classified as poor in urban areas was 25 percent, this percentage has more than doubled now. Even worse, the number of rural families in a state of poverty was 58 percent in 1980; at present it is 83 percent.

The process of general impoverishment is alarming, but particularly tragic is the impoverishment of our peasants, who continue to be our nation's firmest pillar, after all.

At present, some 150,000 families may be poverty-stricken. Of these, a third are afflicted with extreme poverty, which means that they have no means of meeting even the most minimal need for food.

Another serious problem currently afflicting Costa Ricans is unemployment. This problem was seriously aggravated beginning in 1980, to the point that obvious unemployment reached 9.5 percent in March, 1982. This represents over 75,000 workers, and does not include underemployment, which could well triple that figure.

The poverty indexes are also noted in the acute housing shortage that, according to the Planning Ministry, affects 57 percent of all Costa Ricans, some of whom need to purchase their houses, while others need to repair them in order to live decently. In absolute figures, this problem affects some 1,115,000 people. The accumulated deficit in new housing as of 1983 is 104,000 units.

In 1973, 91 percent of landowners owned 33 percent of the tillable land, while the remaining 9 percent owned no less than 67 percent of the land. This unjust distribution of land ownership, instead of being corrected, has been intensified and is responsible for the fact that thousands of peasant families are vulnerable to the opportunistic preachings of the extreme left and for the fact that once in a while they invade state and private estates.

Faced with the disquieting picture that we have sketched, the government of the republic has prepared an emergency social compensation plan that is designed to combat the negative effects of the crisis, for the benefit of the poorest social groups. The most important programs in that plan are as follows:

1. Wage increases, to partially compensate for the deterioration in the real value of wages as a result of inflationary processes. Between 1982 and 1983, public workers will receive an increase of 2,300 colones a month. This does not include other benefits that will be provided for in special laws and regulations. A decree will be issued giving private sector workers a 60-percent increase, based on their wages for the last 2 years.

2. A program for the production and distribution of food. This program is designed to provide staple fool items to approximately 40,000 families that are in a state of extreme poverty. The cost is approximately 600 million colones, of which 230 million will be contributed by the state. The rest will be obtained in the form of donations from friendly governments, such as those of Belgium and Italy; the U.S. Agency for International Development; the EEC; the Catholic Church, through the local and international branches of Caritas, the Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere, CARE; and other U.S. organizations and some national institutions.

3. A program against unemployment; The immediate objective of this program is to give a vital subsidy to the unemployed in exchange for their work in public service works and projects at the municipal and community levels. Eventually, they could be given direct productive jobs in any other work centers. In this manner, we will create some 11,000 jobs of all kinds this year.

Estimated financing for this is 200 million colones, 100 of which have already been provided for in the national budget. The rest will receive short-term financing from the central government, which attributes the highest priority to this problem, given its effect on thousands of Costa Rican homes.

4. Programs for low cost housing: The state plans to invest 1.25 billion colones in providing housing in 1983. One billion will be applied by the Housing and Urbanization Institute to various programs that are ready to go. The other 250 million will be placed at the disposal of the Joint Social Aid Institue for the construction of low-cost housing.

5. A land for the peasants program. The estimated cost of this program is 1.35 billion colones. One billion colones has been duly financed by the issuance of agrarian bonds that have already been approved. [Words indistinct] and the rest will be financed from national revenue and through soft international loans that have already been obtained.

We are prepared to act to reduce the number of landless peasants as much as possible, so that each new landowner can begin to produce effectively on the basis of credit, technical assistance and proper organization. In this manner, with due respect for private property and acting within the framework of the laws of the republic, we hope to improve the landholding system, to increase agricultural production and to dignify the Costa Rican peasants' standards of living and working.

The programs that we have outlined have a common denominator; they seek to incorporate their beneficiaries into the national productive effort. All of the benefits established under these programs must be compensated for with work and production.

In order to make it possible for those involved to participate actively in the plan for social compensation and to train them for the productive activities expected of them, we have decided to finance support programs through the following institutions:

A. The National Apprenticeship Institute will organize plans for the speedy training of manpower, particularly in depressed areas, to make it possible for inhabitants to participate in productive activities in an organized and efficient manner. To this effect, the institute will receive a special allocation of 30 million colones from the government.

B. The Institute for the Development of Cooperatives. It will receive an allocation of 70 million colones to develop a special plan for the establishment of youth cooperatives, without forgetting to assist already existing programs in achieving their objectives. It will act in close cooperation with the plan for food, the housing program and the agrarian development program, which offer many opportunities to use cooperative organization as a means of putting the beneficiaries' effort to the best possible use for productive purposes.

C. The Institute for Municipal Development and Advisory Services. The institute will receive the sum of 250 million colones, for two basic purposes; The first is to subsidize municipalities with economic problems, paying off their most pressing debts and organizing their finances; and the second is to develop public works and service projects with them, to generate new jobs in which they use the manpower provided by the beneficiaries of the food and unemployment programs.

In the name of the government of the republic and its president, Luis Alberto Monge, I come to ask my compatriots to give complete support to the efforts that we are making to improve the situation of those social sectors that have been most hurt by the crisis, because there can be no economic stabilization while thousands of families live in poverty and misery.

I am sure that with an act of supreme national solidarity and with the strength that comes from the firm determination of an entire people to come out of adversity with flying colors, we can guarantee for ourselves and for future generations a fatherland full of peace, freedom and justice. Good night.

SALVADORAN FOREIGN MINISTER PAYS SHORT VISIT

PA050451 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 5 Feb 83

[Text] Salvadoran Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez Mena spent 7 hours in Costa Rica. He arrived at Juan Santamaria International Airport at 1000 today, where he was met by Foreign Minister Fernando Volio Jimenez.

Although not included in the agenda, Chavez Mena was received at 1200 by President Luis Alberto Monge, with whom he talked for several minutes about the subjects he was going to discuss with Volio Jimenez.

I am here mainly to have general talks with Foreign Minister Volio about the situation in Central America, Chavez Mena told reporters as he left the presidency. We are going to try different ways to approach the Central American situation, Chavez Mena said. We are going to discuss the ways to achieve peace, strengthen both our institutions and our economies which are in very serious condition, Chavez Mena noted.

KIRKPATRICK TALKS ABOUT OBJECTIVES OF TRIP

PA060400 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 6 Feb 83

[Text] The United States wishes to promote the democratization process in the Central American region, which is much needed by these countries, Jeane Kirkpatrick, U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, said after a meeting with Foreign Minister Fernando Volio Jimenez.

For more than 2 hours, Kirkpatrick and Volio Jimenez exchanged views on the efforts being made to promote representative, participative and pluralist democracy [words indistinct]. President Reagan's special envoy said we have discussed bilateral issues and ways to continue the contacts made by President Ronald Reagan at the end of last year.

Kirkpatrick admitted that part of her mission is to gather information about the problems of the region and the type of cooperation the United States can give to help these countries. Kirkpatrick reiterated that her country is interested in promoting the democratization process in this region. She said that personally she admired what the Costa Ricans have made of their democratic system. She also said that conversations with leaders of the region should provide information about their social systems and on ways to defend democracy.

When she was asked for her opinion on a solution to the problems in Nicaragua and El Salvador, she said she did not have an answer. She also said that she is not going to Nicaragua and Guatemala because she cannot visit all the countries at one time, and that on this occasion she will visit Colombia, Mexico, Peru and Ecuador. However, she added that she will go to those countries in the near future. She did not say when.

Tonight she will hold meetings with political leaders and representatives of private enterprise, and tomorrow, Sunday, she will meet with President Luis Alberto Monge in Puntarenas. This meeting will be held at noon. At that time, Kirkpatrick will deliver to President Monge a letter from President Ronald Reagan. Kirkpatrick will leave Costa Rica Monday morning, a U.S. Embassy spokesman disclosed.

MONGE TO MEET WITH DE LA ESPRIELLA 11 MARCH

PA061901 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1330 GMT 6 Feb 83

[Text] It has been officially announced in San Jose that President Luis Alberto Monge will meet with Panamanian President Ricardo de la Espriella. Monge announced that he will travel to Panama after the visit by Pope John Paul II is over. His visit to Panama will conincide with the 11 March inauguration of the fair in the city of David.

COMMITTEE TO PROVIDE LIST OF PRISONERS IN CUBA

PA050001 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 3 Jan 83

[Text] A list of the political prisoners held by Fidel Castro's regime will be turned over to President Luis Alberto Monge today by the president of the Committee of Relatives of the 100. In the past 8 months, efforts have beem made to obtain the release of those political prisoners, but some problems have cropped up. For this reason, Cuban leader (Jorge Roblejo Lorie) is again in our country.

The Costa Rican Government approved the entry of 26 political prisoners and requested that the Cuban Government allow them to leave, (Roblejo Lorie) said. He added that because of problems that have arisen, their release has not been possible.

The contacts that are being made with the Costa Rican Government are primarily aimed at achieving permission for the entry of the political prisoners on the list. If this is achieved, the visas will again be taken to Cuba to seek authorization for these individuals to leave for Costa Rica, (Roblejo Lorie) said.

Finally, in the name of the Committee of the 100, he asked the relative of the Cuban political prisoners, the Cuban colony abroad and the friends of Cuba to support the Costa Rican Government's efforts to being about the release of the political prisoners.

EL SALVADOR

ARMY DESTROYS RADIO VENCEREMOS REPEATER STATION

PA042330 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 4 Feb 83 pp 2, 50

[Excerpt] A Radio Venceremos repeater station with its shortwave radio which was operated from La Guacamaya camp, Meanguera, has been captured. The equipment was run by a powerful generator which was also captured.

The subversives operated this radio station daily from deep tunnels where they also stored food and all types of weapons. All this material has been confiscated by the army. This was a hard blow to the subversives. It is said that the subversives also had very large bells in the tunnel. These bells had been taken from the town of Aramballa. The bells are now in the hands of army.

ARMED FORCES LAUNCHES ACTION TO RECOVER LA REINA

PA041944 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1800 GMT 4 Feb 83

[Information issued by the Salvadoran Armed Forces Press Committee in San Salvador on 4 February 1983 -- read by announcer]

[Text] A new action has been launched by the armed forces to recover the small town of La Reina in Chalatenango Department, which is subject to terrorist aggression. This is reportedly being done with instructions to act with caution to avoid increasing the danger to the lives of the inhabitants.

According to initial reports, the town was attacked by many subversives early in the morning of 3 February. La Reina is a modest town of approximately 7,000 inhabitants, because many have emigrated. The town was guarded by some 25 Treasury policemen, a similar number of civil defense members and the local commander. The action initiated by the armed forces, like the operation carried out successfully in Berlin and the other action that is underway in northern Morazan, will shortly have positive results, according to the sources.

On the other hand, it was stated that another group of subversives staged harassment actions on Friday morning against security forces stationed at the bridge over the Acelhuate, which is also in Chalatenango Department, but the extremists were subdued and the situation has been normalized. Preliminary reports from La Reina indicate that at least two Treasury policemen were killed as a result of the tenacious resistance.

Town Recovered; Bridge Attacked

PA060207 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY 5 Feb 83 p 2

[Excerpts] The army has recovered the town of La Reina in Chalatenango, occupied by rebel forces since Thursday.

According to early reports, on the morning of 3 January [as published] the town in Chalatenango was attacked by many subversives. La Reina is a small municipality with approximately 7,000 residents, since many of its residents have left. The town was being protected by some 25 Treasury policemen, a similar number of civil defense members and the local commander.

From another quarter it was learned that early yesterday morning another subversive group carried out harassment actions against the security forces stationed at the bridge over the Acelhuate River, Chalatenango. The extremists were repelled and the situation is now back to normal.

In the first reports received from La Reina it was said that at least two Treasury policemen were killed when they resisted the attack. It was also said that last night an unidentified airplane was sighted over the area of El Palmo, Cincuyo de Tacua ganton, Ahuachapan Department.

RADIO VENCEREMOS REPORTS ON FMLN ACTIVITIES

Attack on Ilopango Air Base

PA050328 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 5 Feb 83

[Text] The Nidesto Ramierez Central Front reports that FMLN forces in San Salvador have staged a successful mortar attack on the air force installations at Ilopango.

For the time being, we are unaware of the results. We are waiting for the official report of our military units that operate in the capital. As soon as we get information on the mortar attack on the Ilopango Air Base, we will make it known to our people.

La Reina Seized

PA050411 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 5 Feb 83

[Text] Here is a report from the Modesto Ramierez Central Front, Chalatenango area:

On 3 February, the enemy position in the town of La Reina located 10 km west of Tejutla in Chalatenango Department, was attacked and the enemy dislodged. In this operation our forces recovered 25 G-3 rifles, 10 M-1 carbines, 8 Czechoslovak rifles, 7 handguns and 10,000 cartridges. Our forces captured 18 prisoners. They are members of the Treasury police, including a police inspector. The enemy substained four dead, members of the Treasury police, while our units substained only two wounded.

The action took place in the following way: at 0400, our forces seized the first trenches and the enemy had been pushed to the center of the town. Our forces destroyed the enemy's defense system around the outskirts of the town.

At 0630, an A-37 airplane bombed the area around the town without any result. At 0745, the paramilitary headquarters was attacked and the Treasury Police garrison was surrounded. After intense fighting, it was captured at 0915. Commander (Dimas Rodriguez) reported from Chalatenango that this operation was named Companero Agustin Farabundo Marti in honor of the anniversary of Farabundo Marti's death.

Attack Near Suchitoto

PA051238 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 5 Feb 83

[Text] A report from Guazapa hill on the Modesto Ramirez Central Front indicates that at 0400 on Friday, 4 February, our forces dislodged the enemy from his positions at El Copinol post on the road to Suchitoto. After occupying the position, our forces maintained control over the road for 7 hours. Our units recovered 2 M-16 rifles and captured one prisoner of war. The enemy sent two companies as reinforcements. They were ambushed, however, sustaining many casualties who had to be evacuated by helicopter.

The FMLN forces in Guazapa also staged an operation by which they achieved control of the Km 42-Km 44 section of the main northern highway for 3 hours. This action took place from 0500 to 0800.

Sociedad Attacked

PA051640 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 5 Feb 83

[Text] The Francisco Sanchez Northeastern Front's Morazan section reports that at 0530 on 4 February, the FMLN attacked enemy positions on Los Chivos hill, 500 meters from the town of Sociedad. There were 15 soldiers from the 6th Brigade of La Union at that position. After overruning them, we recovered 12 G-3 rifles, 1 M-16 rifle, 1 M-60 machinegun, a military communications radio and 4,000 rounds of ammunition. The enemy sustained 13 dead, including a cadet with the last name of (Sancho). We seized three prisoners of war. The enemy tried to send reinforcements from Sociedad but they were repelled. The operation, named after Commander Rene, was led by Commander Ramon.

Wounded U.S. Adviser Reported

PA060349 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 6 Feb 83

[Text] The military high command has lost its ability to conduct a war. Thomas Enders himself has just admitted to the U.S. Senate the Salvadoran military chiefs' inability to cope with the continuous offensive carried out by our revolutionary army in the past 4 months.

Enders criticized the Salvadoran Army's inability to react in the face of the victorious actions of the FMLN. That is why the war is being conducted in its planning and operational aspects under the direction of U.S. advisers.

When the FMLN dislodged the Atonal Battalion from the town of Meanguera and afterward stopped the four special battalions in Morazan, two top U.S. officers left immediately for Ocicala to try and prevent a total stampede, a stampede that had catastrophic results in Jocoatique and twice in Meanguera.

Another U.S. adviser, (Thomas Stanley), has been wounded on the battlefield in El Salvador, during the futile efforts of General Garcia to advance to Berlin in 4 days of constant defeats. The U.S. adviser was wounded in combat.

He had a weapon and was helping to direct the government's operations in Usulutan Department. The story that he was wounded in a helicopter is not true. In none of our war bulletins have we reported actions against enemy helicopters. The U.S. adviser was wounded in combat. He is not the first nor will he be the last one to be wounded. The next one we hope to be able to interview over Radio Venceremos as an FMLN prisoner of war.

The U.S. advisers and their special battalions are a total failure, crashing against the people's arms.

Charge Against State Department

PA060410 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 6 Feb 83

[Text] Twenty-five days have passed since the FMLN announced to our people and the whole world that the U.S. State Department, in fatal complicity with the policy of kidnapping, disappearances and torture practiced by the dictatorship's brutal repressive corps, have in their hands seven Salvadorans, including an older woman, a young man and two children, who have been kidnapped.

Twenty-five days have already gone by, and the U.S. State Department has kept total silence regarding this matter, which clearly shows the character of the Reagan administration's foreign policy.

Seven Salvadorans, including two children, have been deprived of their human rights by direct orders from the U.S. State Department. The Reagan administration is under an obligation to clarify for the Congress and people of the United States the situation of these seven companeros.

We challenge Mr Ronald Reagan and Mr George Shultz. We challenge them to give an immediate answer to our serious charge. If they don't, with their silence the administration will be publicly admitting before the whole world its policy for international terrorism to the degree of holding an older woman, an 8-year-old girl and a 5-year-old boy.

We reiterate our call to the U.S. Congress, to the international humanitarian organizations and especially to the people of the United States to demand from the current administration a clarification of the situation of the seven Salvadorans kidnapped by the U.S. State Department.

HAVANA REPORTS PENTAGON RECOMMENDS MORE AID

PA042212 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 3 Feb 83

[Text] The Salvadoran regime has extended the state of siege in the country for another 30 days. It was also reported that the army is continuing to attack the guerrilla positions in the vicinity of the rebel-occupied city of Berlin in Usulutan Department. More than 1,500 Salvadoran soldiers, supported by 105-mm artillery, are trying to dislodge the guerrillas from their positions in the areas of Las Crucitas, (Las Corrientes), and (La Flecha), close to Berlin, which the rebels have occupied since Monday.

Other dispatches report that fighting continues in Morazan Department, where confusing official reports without any details assert that the Salvadoran Army has recovered several towns that were in the hands of the FMLN.

Several news sources report that the guerrillas control part of the main northern highway -- from Tejutla, 80 km north of San Salvador, to the border with Honduras -- and that rebel detachments are on the move in certain areas of La Union Department.

In Washington, the Pentagon told Congress that the Salvadoran regime needs more U.S. military assistance and suggested the possibility of sending more advisers to that Central American country. The Pentagon also suggested that a fourth specialized Salvadoran Army battalion be trained in the United States.

GUATEMALA

GOVERNMENT OFFERS HELP FOR REFUGEES TO RETURN

PA051519 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2314 GMT 3 Feb 83

[Text] Guatemala City, 3 Feb (ACAN-EFE) -- Under Secretary Rafael Escobar Arguello at the Presidency's Public Relations Office today said that if the peasants who have crossed the Mexican border were to return to Guatemala, "they would have all the necessary guarantees and aid from the government."

In statements to the media, the spokesman said the government is not negotiating for the refugees' return to the country but, should they wish to do so, "they shall receive every guarantee and aid that the government has given to the peasants in areas of conflict due to the presence of subversion."

Arguello said "it would be nice if my fellow countrymen abandoned the camps on the other side of the border, where they are experiencing great difficulties," and return to their land despite the fact that there are departments where farming is difficult because of clashes between guerrillas and the army.

According to army sources, there are approximately 15,000 refugees in Mexican territory, but Amnesty International says there are over 60,000 Guatemalan refugees.

"If they wish to return they may do so," Arguello said, and "the return could be handled by the International Red Cross, the United Nations or by friendly governments."

More on Refugee Issue

PA052218 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 4 Feb 83

[Text] The Guatemalan Government has repeatedly denied that its troops have violated Mexican territory and attacked the refugee camps. Two delegates of the Guatemalan Government have been sent to propose to the Guatemalan refugees currently in Mexican territory that they return to Guatemala. On making this announcement, Rafael Escobar Arguello, public relations under secretary of the presidency, asserted that there are now full guarantees for their safety and protection.

He added that Guatemala has opened its doors so the refugees can return to their country, thus avoiding friction in Mexican-Guatemalan relations.

Rafael Macedo Figueroa, the Mexican ambassador in Guatemala, today reported on the measures adopted by his government to protect Guatemalan refugees in the border zone from the actions of the armed men who have raided that territory.

Escobar Arguello asserted that the measures for removing them from the Guatemalan border was satisfactory. However, the government spokesman added that he thinks that if the refugees are kept near the border the result will be constant problems between Guatemala and Mexico.

[Begin Escobar Arguello recording] The peasants should be returned to Guatemala through the Red Cross or the United Nations or friendly governments that would guarantee their safety [words indistinct] because all we want is for all Guatemalans to live in their own country.

We do not know why these people are being kept in Mexico. I think that [words indistinct] to create constant problems between our two countries. This is a barbarous thing, because countries as poor as Guatemala should fix their attention on important things, not on artificial things as has been the case.

I believe that removing the refugees would be a good measure to avoid friction with Guatemala, but we are not as interested in (?preventing frictions) as we are in having these Guatemalans return to their country. However, this has not been possible. [end recording]

POLICE DEMAND 'FULL SUPPORT' IN WAR ON DRUGS

PA042153 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 0050 GMT 4 Feb 83

[Text] National Police Director Colonel Hernan Orestes Ponce Nitch has said that the war against drug trafficking continues. The National Police Directorate has burned drugs valued at 19 million quetzales in the technical training school's field. The drugs had been confiscated in several parts of the country during the struggle against the traffic and use of drugs and narcotics.

Colonel Ponce Nitch said that the drugs include 99-percent-pure cocaine, Marijuana leaves and marijuana seeds processed as hashish. They were confiscated from international traffickers and criminals. All the containers which the trafficerks used to hide the drugs were also destroyed, the police director said.

Colonel Ponce Nitch invited magistrates, judges and government officials to witness the destruction of these drugs.

In order to have a basis in law for the national campaign against drugs and narcotics, the National Police director has presented a draft bill to the Guatemalan Government. The director is reported anxious to be able to fight drug use more efficiently since it causes problems among young people.

Therefore, Colonel Ponce Nitch has decided to submit to the government a draft bill proposing that the National Police receive full support in its struggle against drugs. When the government approves the bill the police campaign against drugs will be much more effective.

HONDURAS

GOVERNMENT ISSUES KIRKPATRICK VISIT COMMUNIQUE

PA051400 San Pedro Sula LA PRENSA in Spanish 4 Feb 83 p 32

[Communique issued by the Honduran Government International Information Directorate in Tegucigalpa -- date not given]

[Text] In view of the announcement that Mrs Jeane Kirkpatrick, U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, will arrive in Honduras on 7 February, the Honduran Government states:

1. We are deeply pleased about the visit of such a distinguished scholar and diplomat who has strongly defended the causes of democracy, pluralism and freedom at the main world forum.

2. The Honduran democratic Government stresses the value of this visit at a time when the totalitarian threat seeks, through misinformation campaigns and attacks of various types, to destabilize the government elected by the people.

3. The constitutional authorities express their hope that with her experience, dynamism and sensitivity to Central American problems, the distinguished visitor will strengthen the peace initiative sponsored by our country and will further support the efforts of the area's democratic countries to resolve the region's problems through political, multilateral and civilized solutions.

NICARAGUA AGAIN PROPOSES JOINT BORDER VIGILANCE

PA050019 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 4 Feb 83

[Text] Managua, (DPA) -- Nicaragua proposed to Honduras a joint border patrol under the supervision of an international force to stop the activities of the former Somozist guardsmen, the AGENCIA NUEVA NICARAGUA, ANN, reported yesterday quoting source close to the government.

Vigilance would be carried out according to simultaneous border patrols by the Honduran and Nicaraguan armies in their respective territory. An international force would stand between the two armies.

It was also learned that Nicaragua sent copies of the proposal to other Latin American countries interested in having peace along the Honduran-Nicaraguan border where armed clashes have resulted in over 85 deaths among Nicaraguan soldiers, militia members, civilians and former Somozist guardsmen.

The same source added that international supervision will not affect the Nicaragua's concept of sovereignty. The source did not comment on the Honduran Government reaction.

In May 1981 at a meeting at the Guasaule border post, Commander Daniel Ortega Saavedra, National Reconstruction Junta coordinator, submitted a similar proposal to Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia who was Honduran chief of state at the time. Nothing ever came of this Nicaraguan Government proposal.

The Nicaraguan Government denounced the presence of some 6,000 former Somozist guardsmen that, with U.S. and Honduran aid, have established themselves along the 700-km border between the two countries. Nicaragua charges that the former guardsmen carry out incursions into Nicaragua.

PRESIDENT SAYS MILITARY EXERCISES NOT AGGRESSIVE

PA042008 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 3 Feb 83

[Danilo Antunez report from Puerto Lempira, Honduras, where Honduran President Roberto Suazo Cordova is observing joint U.S.-Honduran military exercises -- live or recorded]

[Text] President Roberto Suazo Cordova visited the General Staff headquarters of the joint U.S.-Honduran military maneuvers being held in the La Mosquitia region. The president held a news conference before 106 Honduran and foreign newsmen, and spoke about these military maneuvers:

[Begin recording -- in progress] ...my country to learn about the distortion and the misinformation that exists about Honduras, because many in Honduras believe this operation entails the invasion of a fraternal country.

[Question] Doctor, to what degree have the international media distorted what is taking place in our country?

[Answer] Well, I believe there are distortions by the international media. I am pleased to be here with the chief of the armed forces and the high-ranking army officers because this shows I have come to fulfill one of my duties as commander in chief of the armed forces; to encourage the soldiers and to spread patriotic fervor among them.

[Question] How many days will you remain here, Doctor?

[Answer] No longer than necessary, because I have other duties in the capital.

In March last year, our foreign minister expressed Honduras' position at the OAS and other international organizations. This is a regional and international problem, not a bilateral problem. You know how things are now in El Salvador and in Guatemala. Thanks to the intelligence of our people -- if you will forgive the modesty -- we, Hondurans, have not and will not become involved in the convulsion affecting other Central American countries. Thus is why we need the cooperation -- and, above all, the understanding -- of all the world's great newsmen who have come here today to ascertain that we are not holding an operation to invade Nicaragua. I already said once to a UPI correspondent; I reaffirmed it in Guatemala and I reaffirm it here. I was said in September that this was an invasion against Nicaragua; they said the same thing in October; and it was said in November that we were going to hold these maneuvers, President Reagan came and nothing happened. 1983, 1984, 1985 and 1986 will pass on, God willing, I will pass on my post. You can rest assured that Honduras will not invade Nicaragua. This should be made known internationally.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] No, this has been only to train and qualify our armed forces. The president of the republic has the duty, the obligation to ffer this. During my inaguration ceremony, I reitereated that this is one of my duties and obligations; the qualification and training of our armed forces. These (?exercises) have been only made to mobilize our armed forces.

[Question] Do you believe this could be called an abuse of the situation with Nicaragua and that this might be misinterpreted by that country, and thus provoke an aggression by Nicaragua against Honduras?

[Answer] I do not believe that will happen. Do you remember when Christ preached in the hills of Galilee and the pharisees criticized him for preaching the truth? We are men who love peace, justice and democracy. I do not think that Nicaragua should fear this situation, because this is not the first time that our armed forces have done this. They have done this in the past, ever since an agreement for technical and military assistance was signed with the U.S. Government to train our armed forces.

I believe that no one in the world should be concerned with these maneuvers, because other countries are also doing this. They should not worry because there will never be an attack from Honduras refuted this in all the international organizations because we favor avoiding a rash arms buildup and the traffick of weapons. We have also avoided a series of military involvements, because we do not have 6,000 advisors.

Nor have we hidden ourselves from the world, because the doors, the airports, of our country are wide open. Everyone can come to our country and see for themselves or they can send an international commission.

I hope that you and the other newsmen urge Nicaragua to cooperate with Honduras in this mission of peace that we are pursuing with our army; the internationalization of peace. [end recording]

Argentine Diplomat Sees No Threat

PA060142 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 5 Feb 83

[Text] The Honduran-U.S. military maneuvers do not represent any danger to the neighboring countries, as they are a part of an agreement between those two nations, Argentine ambassador to Honduras, Hector Saenz Ballesteros, said here following a courtesy visit to Engr Elvin Ernesto Santos, the president of the central district's metropolitan council.

The Argentine Government has offered its assistance to the capital district's authorities in its development programs as part of an offer made by Argentina to Honduras.

Saenz Ballesteros praised the Honduran democracy which, he noted, should serve as an example to the other Central American countries, and which is highly regarded by all the other democratic governments of the world. Finally, the diplomat denied reports about the presence of Argentine military advisers in Honduras.

NICARAGUA

GOVERNMENT SUGGESTS JOINT PATROLLING OF BORDER

PA041817 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 4 Feb 83

[Text] According to official information broadcast in Managua, 58 counterrevolutionaries were killed in the northern Nicaraguan Department of Zelaya during clashes with members of the Sandinist Peoples Army, EPS. The fighting, which lasted 12 hours, occurred on Sunday in Bismuna, only 10 km from the border with Honduras. The EPS, which defended the military position in Bismuna with only 2 soldiers and 25 reservists, reported 5 dead and 5 wounded.

There have been 114 casualties on counterrevolutionaries entering from Honduras this year in clashes with the Nicaraguan Armed Forces. It was also reported in Managua that six counterrevolutionaries who tried to destroy a grandstand at the 19 July Plaza are currently under arrest and awaiting trial.

ANN reported that the Sandinist government suggested joint patrolling of the border area to the Honduran government. This would be supervised by an international force. ANN added that if this suggestion, intended to pacify the conflicted area, is accepted, each army would protect its own border area an an international force would be in the middle. With this, the free actions of the former Somozist guards, who have achieved great firepower and who operate in large bands, would be stopped.

MINISTRY REPORTS 58 INVADERS KILLED IN CLASH

PA042322 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2228 GMT 4 Feb 83

[Text] MANAGUA, 4 Feb (LATIN-REUTER) -- Government troops killed 58 rightwing guerrillas near the Honduran border in the largest confrontation this year in Nicaragua, the Defense Ministry has reported. The ministry said in a statement that the guerrillas killed belonged to the invasion force of 120 men who landed yesterday on the Nicaraguan Atlantic coast, only 30 km south of Honduras.

The government artillery forces sank three of the landing vessels and the soldiers were pursuing the remaining guerrillas through the jungle in the border region of northeastern Nicaragua, the statement said. The Defense Ministry did not report on casualties among the government forces.

Last year 411 rightwing insurgents who staged 90 incursions from Honduras died in clashes with government forces in Nicaragua, the ministry added. The leftwing Nicaraguan Government accused Honduras and the United States of supporting the rightists, who are mostly supporters of the former dictator Anastasio Somoza, in their efforts to overthrow the Managua government.

ATLANTIC COAST MINISTER CITES BORDER CLASHES

PA051712 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 4 Feb 83

[Excerpts] Bismuna, Nicaragua -- At least 73 Somozist guardsmen died in the last 5 days during intense clashes in northern Zelaya and Jinotega Departments on the border with Honduras. The fighting occurred in Bismuna, a small Indian village located over 400 km northeast of Managua, and in Wiwili, 270 km north of Managua.

The Somozists attacked Saturday in the Bismuna area with rifle and mortar fire in a battle that lasted about 12 hours. The next day, 30 January, in La Leona, some 27 km north of Wiwili, a force of about 200 counterrevolutionaries clashed with Sandinist troops and sustained 15 dead and many wounded. The Sandinist forces seized FAL, M-16 and AK rifles and 60-mm mortars.

A group of 20 U.S. intellectuals that has been on a peace vigil on Nicaragua's northern border since yesterday is currently in Bismuna. Yesterday, the group and several members of the Sandinist People's Army, EPS, toured the site of the fighting.

The group of intellectuals is led by film actor (Drew Katzman). Argentine Writer Julio Cortazar and Salvadoran poet Claribel Alegria have joined the group.

Atlantic Coast Minister William Ramirez told the visitors about recent fighting in Nicaragua's far northeastern region. He said the EPS sank three boats that the counterrevolutionaries who attacked the area were going to use to flee. Ramiriz stressed that about 120 Somozist guardsmen entered that region on Saturday to attack EPS posts. He explained that Bismuna was the main site of the fighting.

The visitors had planned to establish a peace zone, but the minister rejected such a possibility. He said: We are fighting in the place where you might be present. Here is an excerpt of Commander Ramirez' statement to the U.S. intellectuals on the situation in northern Zelaya and expressing thanks for their gesture of solidarity.

[Begin Ramirez recording in Spanish with English translation] We have a border post here. They entered through several areas here. About 120 men entered and we fought from 0400 to 1300. On Sunday, the men were repelled and they spread throughout the area and there was more fighting. We sunk three boats that were waiting to take them to Honduras. [end recording]

More on Clashes

PA051732 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 5 Feb 83

[Text] Not satisfied with the 58 casualties that the border guard troops inflicted on them over the weekend in the fighting in the area of Bismuna in northern Zelaya, the Somozist counterrevolutionaries carried out a new offensive in the same sector yesterday.

According to a report by ANN, more than 400 genocidal former guardsmen, heavily armed and supported by a helicopter without distinguishing marks, are desperately trying to establish a beachhead and to appoint a provisional government so that the supposedly concealed aid that they receive from U.S. imperialism and a sector of the Honduran Army can be legalized.

Behind Bismuna, on the other side of the border, U.S. and Honduran troops are carrying out the Big Pine military maneuvers. They are apparently playing the role of rearguard for the Somozist military units, which were believed to have been routed in that sector after the crushing defeats they experienced in the last days of January and the beginning of February.

RADIO 15 SEPTEMBER REPORTS ON JUNTA ACTIVITIES

FSLN Divided Over Elections

PA282220 (Clandestine) Radio 15 September in Spanish to Nicaragua 1130 GMT 27 Jan 83

[Text] The fascists who are misruling today and bathing our national territory in blood have already prepared a new puppet, Carlos Tunnerman Bernhaim, who will undoubtedly win the elections that the oppressive FSLN regime is going to hold in 1985. However, Nicaraguan brothers, this nomination of Carlos Tunnerman Berhaim has already caused serious disagreements and friction in the oppressive regime that is misruling our fatherland today.

This is only logical in view of the burning ambitions of Sergio Ramirez Mercado and junta member Rafael Cordoba Rivas. These individuals [word indistinct] have told Daniel Ortega Saavedra that they also want to be candidates for the possible elections in 1985, when the oppressive FSLN regime will launch its hordes to kill, sack and prevent a democratic people from expressing their will at free and honest elections.

As the Nicaraguan people are aware, the communist Carlos Tunnerman has maintained a firm position alongside the FSLN, which [words indistinct] occasion has stepped beyond decorum and dignity. It is known that not all the members of the FSLN's internal circle of nine agree with that advancement of communist Carlos Tunnerman, since co-ruler Sergio Ramirez Mercado and current junta member Rafael Cordoba Rivas also have presidential aspirations.

There is a lot of movement underway within the infernal circle of nine. Apparently each of the pseudocommanders has started to move his pawns and is acting independently and separately from the others.

It is worth mentioning here that the puppet Tomas Borge Martinez, the puppet of communism and the hammer and sickle, recently said at a press conference in a foreign country that elections would be held in Nicaragua in 1985, but that the political parties opposed to the oppressive FSLN regime would not be allowed to participate. He specifically mentioned the Nicaraguan Democratic Coordinating Board, which includes several opposition groups and labor unions.

Nicaraguan people: Carlos Tunnerman Bernheim is a fascist communist, and hypocritically acts in favor of Moscow's and Havana's interests. Nicaraguan people: Do not allow an individual [words indistinct] foreign to our fatherland to achieve his objectives.

This [words indistinct] in the FSLN is already a fact, but we must bear in mind that the warring factions are one and the same thing; they are inhumane, atheistic and satanic. There is no difference between one and the other, and it would be a mistake to believe that one of them can think differently from the others.

The Nicaraguan democratic force is asking you, people of Nicaragua, to make every effort to continue to the end this struggle for the freedom of your fatherland.

Nicaraguan brothers: Carlos Tunnerman Bernheim is one of those mainly responsible for the current situation our people are experiencing. When he was rector of the National Autonomous University of Nicaragua, he sent hundreds of university students to Soviet Russia, and today they are the ones who are misruling our fatherland and have taken our country to a Marxist-Leninist totalitarianism.

Carlos Tunnerman Bernheim is also the Marxist-Leninist who has already drafted a decree law to confiscate religious schools to convert them into atheistic schools, since this genocide does not believe that an Almighty God exists. The only mandates he accepts are those from the hammer and sickle.

People of Nicaragua, you must begin now to repudiate this genocidal atheist who is an accomplice of Soviet Russia, which is proposing him for this post.

'Missing Persons' Cited

PA020243 (Clandestine) Radio 15 September in Spanish to Nicaragua 0230 GMT 1 Feb 83

[Text] The case of the missing persons in our country has reached an unexpected level during the current communist regime. The situation is even worse than during the Somozist government.

Hundreds of persons have disappeared or have been arrested or kidnapped by the Marxist regime's rank-and-file organizations. Reports on these missing individuals are unavailable in the various organizations charged with maintaining respect for human life in our country.

In late 1979, unofficial sources estimated that thousands were missing even though only 480 were officially reported as missing. It was explained then that revolutionary fervor and the people's justice might have carried out illegal actions that could be understandable.

In 1982, however, the figures showed that 1,800 people were missing throughout the country. Other data, which were deemed unreliable, were not considered.

Charges of accidental deaths in the jails are frequent, but these are not reported either, because in our country it is not possible to speak of these missing persons or, much less, of human rights.

12,000 Cubans To Arrive

PA042144 (Clandestine) Radio 15 September in Spanish to Nicaragua 0230 GMT 4 Feb 83

[Excerpt] Nicaraguan democratic force intelligence sources which have infiltrated the state security corps are perfectly well aware that a total of 12,000 Cubans are scheduled to arrive in our country. Many of them are returned from Angola and are coming here to back and support the FSLN communist dictatorship, which is facing the most difficult situation it has experienced during this liberation process.

This new batch of internationalist fighters is coming here to give them support, but here, in Nicaragua, in the mountains of our homeland, they will find their tombs!

VOICE OF FREE NICARAGUA REPORTS JUNTA ACTIVITIES

Democratic Solution Outlined

PA302256 (Clandestine) Voice of Free Nicaragua in Spanish 0000 GMT 30 Jan 83

[Communique issued by the Pro-Nicaragua Democratic Organization (Organizacion Democratica pro Nicaragua) on 26 January in San Jose, Costa Rica)

[Text] In view of the dramatic economic, political and social situation the Nicaraguan people are experiencing due to their subjection to Marxist-Leninist foreign totalitarian forces imposed and led by the FSLN National Directorate, we, democratic citizens, defenders of freedom and ideological pluralism, undertake the historical challenge to support the restoration of a democratic and representative regime in Nicaragua that conforms to the real aspirations of the heroic Nicaraguan people. Therefore, we have agreed to form a civic organization that will objectively present to the world's free nations the existing situation in Nicaragua resulting from a bad government. Consequently, we have adopted the following points:

1. We promote the unity of all civic and democratic forces locally and internationally that wish the democratization of Nicaragua;
2. We denounce to the world the constant abuses to which the Nicaraguan citizens are subjected, particularly the heroic Indian communities;
3. We will try to bring together and unite the Nicaraguan familites ousted from the fatherland, that united in a single and determined front can make possible the democratic rescue of the betrayed revolution;
4. We demand the freedom of political prisoners and respect for human rights in Nicaragua;
5. We insist on the defense of freedom of expression and information to which the people are entitled;
6. We join the protests and constant complaints against the atheist persecution to which the Christian Churches are subjected in Nicaragua;
7. We support those Nicaraguan labor organizations that seek to improve the man and not the party;
8. We support the conciliation proposals that seek to resolve the Nicaraguan conflict in a peaceful and democratic manner, that permit the people's self-determination through elections, followed as soon as possible by the path upon which the people freely decide.

Democratic sons and brothers, do not allow Moscow and Havana to win by using the Catholics of Managua.

On behalf of the profound fraternal union that exists among the Central American peoples and the hopes for peace and progress, to which the Nicaraguan people are entitled and which are systematiclaly trampled by the communists ruling the sister country, let us unite for democracy.

[Signed] (Abel Solano Zavala), president; (Rafael Ortega Ayon), secretary general; (Octavio Cesar Patino), treasurer; (Gabriel Ramos Lopez), board member; (Carlos Leyva), board member; and (Jose del Transito Escobar), board member [Dated] San Jose, 26 January 1983

'Occupation Army' Crimes Charged

PA310054 (Clandestine) Voice of Free Nicaragua in Spanish 0000 GMT 30 Jan 83

[Text] More attrocities committed by the collective of treason have been reported to the Voice of Free Nicaragua. Our station is receiving more reports about the occupation army doing as it pleases in our country's northern zone.

Several peasants were murdered and others captured in the north of Matagalpa, in the west zone of Pancapan. According to the report we received, the peasants were working when several Bulgarian internationalists showed up and demanded food from them. The peasants refused to comply with this demand because of the invaders' arrogant attitude.

The assassins proceeded to rape the women in front of their parents and other relatives. The victims were Guillermina Jimenez, Sixta Perez, Leoncia Castillo and Casilda do los Angeles Guandique. The latter two each had four children under 5 years. After this horrible crime, the parents of the women were taken prisoner, among them Nieves Jimenez, Toribio Perez, Umandor Guandique and Ramon Castillo. Ramon Castillo was tied to a tree, tortured and left there naked for 2 days without food or water.

What about this crime, you who call yourselves revolutionaries and Sandinists? You are not saying anything, because you are not revolutionaries or Sandinists. In fact, you are a bunch of hoodlums who are allowing our people to suffer the consequences of actions carried out by members of the occupation army comprising Bulgarians, Cubans, East Germans and Soviets, who are, in fact, the ones running our country.

It is necessary that the members of our armed forces learn about these crimes and prepare to expel forever from our fatherland with their rifles those who are murdering the people.

The Voice of Free Nicaragua, integrated with the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, ARDE, denounces to the world's nations and democratic organizations this new crime against the Nicaraguan people. We also denounce the presence of foreigners in the internal affairs of Nicaragua, charged with carrying out the orders of the collective of treason. We denounce before Amnesty International the large number of persons who have disappeared in Sandinist territory. We denounce before the International Human Rights Commission the repression unleashed against the Nicaraguan people.

Once more we appeal to the Sandinist People's Army, EPS, the militias, the police and honest members of the state security, not to permit the massacre of our Nicaraguan brothers by members of the occupation army.

Only the spirit of struggle of the Nicaraguan people can prevent more bloodshed among our brothers. The Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, ARDE, is struggling for the unity of the people and will always continue struggling for freedom, today usurped by nine traitors serving a power, an imperialism that is today oppressing Afghanistan and Poland.

RADIO MISKUS REPORTS ON JUNTA ACTIVITIES

Sandinist Garrison Status

PA012304 (Clandestine) Radio Miskus in Spanish to Nicaragua 0200 GMT 1 Feb 83

[Text] We are reporting to the Atlantic coast and to the Nicaraguan people that the operation carried out by our combined forces under the command of Commander (Israel), who behaved like a true Israelite in the attack on the 170-man Sandinist garrison in Bismuna, was a total success. All 170 men in the garrison were trapped under the crossfire of our artillery. The garrison was completely destroyed and the troops trapped inside. Only eight Sandinists managed to escape. We regret to have to report the death of eight of our boys in this operation.

This is another victory of our liberation forces.

Mercenaries Attack Indian Community

PA020306 (Clandestine) Radio Miskus in Spanish to Nicaragua 0200 GMT 1 Feb 83

[Text] Cuban and Chilean mercenaries are massacring the civilian population in Maniwatla. Over 10 of our civilian brothers in Maniwatla were massacred by bloodthirsty mercenaries brought from different places to our country by the 9 traitors. Maniwatla is an Indian community 35 km from Puerto Cabezas, with a population of 200-250. It was invaded by Soviet, Chilean and Cuban mercenaries who forced our brothers to abandon their homes. After they finished their dirty job against our defenseless brothers, they were immediately recalled by those who are oppressing the people and who have their headquarters in Puerto Cabezas. The mercenaries are kept out of sight in the Kambla base.

In future transmissions, Radio Miskus will name the brothers cowardly murdered by the Marxist-Communists.

Some 200 Communist guardsmen are in charge of repression in Rio Coco, Krukira, Awastara and other nearby communities. There are currently 200 mangy dogs in Krukira, Awastara and other communities. Repression is such that to go to the toilet it is necessary to get permission. Restrictions in these communities are similar to those that existed in Rio Coco in November 1981. People are only sold a few pounds of provisions, thus forcing them to grow what they need on their farms. The authorities claim there are counter-revolutionaries in the zone. These are the same words used to evacuate our brothers from the banks of the Coco River. After exactly 1 year, the mangy dogs continue with the same lies. Our brothers from Krukira, Awastara and other nearby communities barely have one meal.

Radio Miskus strongly accusses and denounces to the world the actions carried out by the nine traitors in power. The Voice of Nicaragua in La Tronquera has been surrounded for over a week by dozens of mangy dogs, who are keeping a 24-hour watch on the station. Now, in order to advertise on the Voice of Nicaragua, it is necessary to obtain a permit from the communist guardsmen headquartered in La Tronquera. This is another form of repression of the people of the Atlantic coast, who have not ceased to receive all sort of abuses from those traitors.

The Voice of Nicaragua, created to serve the people of the Atlantic coast as a faster means of communication, was never meant to be; instead, it is being used to deceive the people who reject the communist doctrine. Radio Miskus, the radio station of the Miskitos, Sumos and Ramas, will report everything that takes place on the Atlantic coast.

Next month, the Sandinists are planning to recruit everyone over 13 years old in all the communities. According to reports we have received, the Sandinists are going to comb the area to force the population to join the reserve battalions and people's militias. According to them, the invasion is imminent. The mangy dogs forget that the youths must go to school. The peasants are forced to give up the land to take part in the decisions made by the nine puppets, who today are trampling on the country's sovereignty.

Increased Hours of Transmission

PA021245 (Clandestine) Radio Miskus in Spanish to Nicaragua 0200 GMT 1 Feb 83

[Text] Your attention: We wish to inform our brothers on the Atlantic coast and the Nicaraguan people that effective Wednesday, Radio Miskus will increase its transmission time. This complies with a petition from our fighters. We have decided that the right time for this new transmission will be at 1300 on Wednesday. At this time, Radio Miskus will be on the air to greet all the communities along the Atlantic coast of Nicaragua.